

Dear J. F. Carter, Esq.



OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME 5.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1837.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
G. W. MILLETT.
TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
One dollar & seventy-five cents at the end of 6 months.
Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at
the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.

COMMUNICATIONS, AND LETTERS on business must be addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Baltimore Monument.

FALSE PRIDE.—It has always been a matter of regret with me that false pride could not be made like theft, a criminal offence. It is the parent of about as many crimes as any other vice: for such I hold it to be, at least one description of it. Where it is a weakness it is much to be pitied, and generally leads to impropriety. How many honest men have been made scoundrels by the false pride of a foolish wife and extravagant family. It is a compound of ignorance, deception and envy, and the world is full of it. So long as it operates upon individuals alone, it was a matter of trifling consideration; but strange as it may appear, its influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community. Like intemperance it is assuming the shape of a rational calamity, and merits the severe reflection of every reformer. Thousands who have gone forth as armed knights upon a crusade against manifest evils, have, in themselves, been slaves to this insidious enemy! Self-love may prompt a man to do a good action, but false pride has never; it is incompatible with his nature. In our own country, its chief mischief consists in making labor a degradation, thus striking at the foundation of our prosperous condition as a people. There never was an age, perhaps, where so much scheming was resorted to as to avoid hard work: no period that could exhibit so many Jerry Diddlers above stairs and below, or manifest such a wild spirit of speculation, as the present. The rich man of today, is the Lazarus of tomorrow! Fortunes are staked upon the rise and fall of stocks, as upon the cast of a die. Cities are created by fraudulence! In the morning all eyes are cast upon the master spirit of enterprise, and the evening finds him a disgraced man within the walls of a prison. Ingenuity itself is thunder struck at the countless methods adopted to obtain soft hands. Why does this disposition so extensively prevail? Certainly not for the security of happiness, for it is fruitful with poignant anxiety—not for health, for it frequently enervates and destroys. Sir Walter Scott, I think, says no man ought to want in this country, who can buy a hatchet and fell a tree; consequently, the remark being true it cannot be from necessity! False pride whispers "it is not genteel to work." How baneful is this illustrated.

Does the successful merchant make his son a mechanic? very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? more seldom still. But does not the more fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes? Why is this? is the yard stick more honorable than the jack plane? the goose quill more dignified than the type? How baneful is it because the healthful exercise of the domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says, "It would be ungentle for ladies to work"—as if it would tarnish the fair and delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from the piano, to dust the gorgious instrument itself. How supremely ridiculous is this illustration!

Now here is the snare into which he falls who will be rich. He may be laboring all his life, for the accumulation of property, and that very property, by the cause of the ruin of his family. The exposure of the daughters' happiness, may be still greater than that of the sons. When an affectionate-hearted lady awakes to the consciousness that her husband has taken her but as the necessary encumbrance to her father's property, the measure of her wretchedness is almost full. The danger of unhappy marriage is under all circumstances great.—Even where there is no allurement to the connexion, but the congeniality of taste and affection, the number of ill sorted and discordant unions is fearfully great. But the chances of happiness which a young lady with an independant fortune has, are very small indeed. The very fact that she has money will be regarded as an objection, by

the country—the farmer with the same poison that flows through the population of the large cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Montezuma!

With us labor is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico: more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the

foundation, but the main arch of our confederacy; unite it with education and they form a tower of strength upon which our liberties may rest forever. The priceless metals of the earth may exalt a nation to the highest altitude of transient glory, but like brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment, and as is the case with Spain, sinks into darkness and gloom. Not so with the labor of man—its glory is centered in the earth, and we behold it in the strides of internal improvement—the success of invention—the perfection of mechanical skill, and the inculcation of these exalted moral principles which give durability to our institutions, and raise mankind in their own nature and existence. Industry is the grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth, and indolence does not more retard its usefulness than false pride does to bring it into disrepute—just as the turning a single valve makes powerless the mightiest engine.

From the Religious Magazine.

The Accumulation of Property.—I suppose the progress and decline of family fortunes have been essentially the same in all parts of the world, if we except those countries in which the laws of entail and primogeniture preserve the eldest son from the reverses which otherwise would inevitably ensue.

A young man comes into the city from his respectable home of industry in the country.—He comes with energy of character, and industrious habits, and is ensured to economy. He has nothing to depend upon but his own resources of diligence and fidelity.

After a few years he commences business for himself. His only capital is a good name, and business talents. These guide him to wealth. In a few years he is found one of the most opulent and influential merchants in the city.—And the country boy who comes into Washington street, as he did, in search of a fortune, now looks up to him with reverence as to one of the nobles of the land.

This is the history of many of the first merchants of Boston and New York. These poor country boys, with virtues which are nurtured in an economical home, come into our great cities and take the lead in law, in politics in merchandise. There are exceptions, but this is the general rule in all the principal cities of this country and in England. What is the subsequent history.

The sons and the daughters of this, now rich man, find a very different cradle from that which their father found in his paternal home. Profusion and splendor are all around them. Their father trod a painted floor, or perhaps ate his bread and milk, from the earthen bowl or the dipper. They move in apartments furnished with splendor, and take their coffee from

cups of silver. I am not now saying that this is wrong, but simply describing the process which I apprehend is general. Under such influences, they have many imaginary wants, and the profligacy around them destroys all habits of economy. The sons feel that they are not dependent upon their exertions for support; that their father is rich that will set them up in business, and they think that property will flow in upon them, as easily as it follows the well directed efforts of their father's strong mind.—They form no habits of close application. They have received no instruction in the hard, but useful school of adversity. The father has felt that in amassing property he was promoting the welfare of his family. He would be rich, and he has fallen into a snare.

The father dies. The property is divided. The sons are in business; their habits are such that they cannot avoid heavy expenditures, and they cannot endure the rigor of unmerited exertion. Their father commenced at the bottom of the ladder and gradually ascended. He came from the farm house, and rose by degrees, to opulence and luxury. The sons commence at the top of the ladder and go down. Year after year the property dwindles away, and the children are soon fairly down in the walks of obscurity and poverty. The son of the coachman but imprudent parents; and then comes man and his master simply change places.—The scramble for some tea or twelve divisions. The one with wife and children takes inside of his hard earned estate. How small does a seat. The other with whip and rein mounts the box. It is thus the wheel is continually revolving. And this not through the caprices of merciful gentlemen, for pride dictates it; and the gentlemen must of course squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness; without the stimulant to add one iota to the general, substantial prosperity of the community.

Can there be a doubt but that honest labor is becoming daily more and more stigmatized?—A groveling imitation from the cellar to the garret! A spirit of extravagance in which the most unprincipled means are resorted to! Let it proceed with the rapid march that it has commenced, and it will be a stigma to earn your bread by the sweat of your brow!" Infect the country—the farmer with the same poison that flows through the population of the large cities, and you make the country of Franklin a parallel to that of Montezuma!

With us labor is every thing! It is more precious than the mines of Mexico: more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the

trivolous, and the heartless, and the profigate, will crowd around her. An ingenuous young man shrinks from the imputation of marrying for money, and he fears to take as a companion, through life's hard pilgrimage, one who has been nurtured in fashion and luxury.

Thus does a man not unfrequently labor for his whole life to accumulate property which ruins his sons and destroys his daughters.

HOME.

Extracts from Mrs. Sanford's book, "Woman, in her social and domestic character."

A woman's virtue must be genuine. They are to expand, not in the sunshine, but in the shade. And, therefore, they need some vital principle to supply the place of foreign excitement. Religion is this influence,—this germ of every grace, this sap which finds its way through every fibre, and emits the fairest blossoms without the aid of artificial heat.

The pious woman courts retirement. She seeks not the inertness of quietism, but the calmness and regularity of domestic duty. And though she may sometimes be called to less congenial scenes, she will neither refuse the summons, nor show a peevish reluctance to obey it; yet her taste is *home!* for there she feels she is most useful, most happy, and has most communion with her God.

And it is the domesticating tendency of religion that especially prepossesses men in its favor, and makes them, even if indifferent to it themselves, desire it, at least, in their nearest female connexions. They can securely confide in one who is under its sober influence, and whose duties and pleasures lie within the same sphere. They feel no jealousy of a sentiment, which however intense, interferes with no legitimate affection, but which makes a woman more tender, more considerate, and more sympathizing, than the most ardent passion of romance would do, or the most studied polish of the world.

In the last chapter of the book, the author has been speaking of that important duty of a mother, the instruction and care of her children. She proceeds.

And well is her care repaid. On whom does the infant smile so sweetly as on its mother?—To whom do the little boy and girl fly so naturally for sympathy, as to their mother? And often, in after life, does not youth repose its confidence securely on a mother, and seek the counsel of a mother's faithful heart, and hide its griefs in a mother's tender bosom? It is a delightful relationship; and if mothers would secure the love and respect of their children, they must not grudge their attention to them in their earliest years. They must be willing to sacrifice a little amusement, or a little company, or a little repose for the sake of nursing their infants, or teaching their children, or fulfilling, themselves, offices which, too frequently, they devote to servants.

To accomplish, however, those duties, a woman must be domestic. Her heart must be at home. She must not be on the look-out for excitement of any kind, but must find her pleasure, as well as her occupation, in the sphere which is assigned to her. St. Paul knew what was best for woman when he advised her to be domestic. He knew that home was her safest place; home her appropriate station. He knew, especially, the dangers to which young women are exposed, when, under any pretence, they fly from home. There is composure at home; there is something sedative in the duties which home involves. It affords security not only from the world, but from delusion and errors of every kind. A woman who lives much at home, hears the rumors merely of conflicts which perplex and agitate all who are involved in them. Opinions are presented to her, not dressed up with the witchery of eloquence, and fresh from the mouth of their proponent, but divested of extrinsic attractions, and in their true garb. She entertains them with a mind not severed by excitement, nor athism for stimulus, but prepared to weigh every thing impartially, and preoccupied by important themes.

A PUFF FOR THE YANKEES. Some political repulsion in the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, having given at a recent political meeting in derision of what he was pleased to call "Yankee interlopers;" the Philadelphia Ledger takes up the cudgel for Yankee land and plies it with much zeal and effect. The following extract as a mere matter of eloquent composition, would do honor to the best writer in the land; and at the same time its truth adds lustre to its eloquence:

Nor does the embattled field, or the mountain wave, red with the blood of mortal strife, alone proclaim the praises of New England.—Wherever industry sows and reaps its harvest, wherever enterprise forces its daring march, wherever the indomitable spirit of improvement converts the wilderness into the garden, and the domain of civilization upon the haunts of the wild beast, wherever learning sheds its holy light, and morals and religion, hand in hand, point the way to peace on earth, and happiness beyond the bounds of mortality, there is the New Englander rejoicing in his name, & proudly pointing to the school house and the church of his father land, as the temple in which he learned to cultivate and develop the higher attributes of his nature. Go to that little spot of our Union covered by the six New England

States, and see what a paradise its hardy, enlightened and honest children have reared amid its stubborn rocks and chilling blasts. Go to the bright skies and teeming soil of the west, and see how benignant nature rewards the industry, enterprise, perseverance and skill of the "Yankee interloper." Go to quiet, orderly, prosperous Ohio, and see what the "Yankee interloper" has done under his reign of liberty and law.

Go to the universities, colleges, academies, pulpits, schools, court houses, medical laboratories, and manufactories of every State in the Union, and see what the "Yankee interloper" has done and is doing, to sustain the reign of intellectual improvement. Go to your patent office, and among its seven thousand inventions, you see in four fifths of them the proofs of "Yankee ingenuity." Go to the marts of your commerce from Passamaquoddy to New Orleans, and see the Yankee merchant, the Yankee lawyer, the Yankee physician, the Yankee clergymen, the Yankee teacher, the Yankee editor, throwing his ample stores of industry, enterprise, learning and integrity into the common stock of improvement.

A correspondent of Ohio Register, writing from Cincinnati, says:

Our landing was yesterday astonished by the appearance of a young man from down the river, who, when caught and measured, proved to be seven feet six inches high. As he stood in the crowd, his shoulders high above the heads of the tallest, he looked around him without the least interruption to his prospect, which was doubtless an extended one, while the pigmy tribes of Adam, your common six footers, were walking round him at a suitable distance, for the purpose of seeing his whole length, as men walk wide of the house to read a signboard, or to see if the chimney be a fire. I afterwards saw him standing on the guards of a steamboat, apparently surveying, over the top of the boat, some object on the other side. Of course, this "most delicate monster" was the talk of Front street for the day. Upon inquiry of the captain who brought him up, I found he was a Louisville hackman named Porter. His age is 22 only, and he has not yet ceased to grow! "He is filling up," said the captain; "he'll be quite a large man yet, he's a young phenomenon, ain't he?"

— APPLES FOR HORSES, &c.

Apples make a most excellent food for horses. Several physicians of extensive practice in Connecticut and Massachusetts feed their horses on apples and hay, and I have never seen fatter horses, or more sleek and spirited. Their flesh is much more lively, and requires less grooming than that of horses fed on grain. Mr. Norton, of Farmington, Conn., has about the finest pair of horses I have seen. They are fed mainly on apples and hay. They travel very fast and seem to have both wind and bottom. It is proper, however, to remark, that not so much grain is given to horses at the North as is customary at the South. One thing is worth noticing; horses when fed on apples do not eat so much hay as when they are fed on grain. Very sour apples injure the teeth of horses; but when boiled they do not. The rule of feeding is to commence with a small quantity, and gradually increase to a bushel a day for one horse.

Apples are most excellent food for bees. The latest beef I have ever seen was made on sweet apples. Nothing will fatten mutton quicker than apples. It is necessary, or best to cut up the apples when led to sleep.

Hogs care nothing for corn, if they can get apples; if sweet, the apples may be given without boiling, if sour, they must be boiled. Mixed with corn meal the flesh is firmer.

Apples increase the quantity and quality of milk. At first there was a prejudice against giving apples to milch cows, because it was thought they diminished or dried up the milk. It is true that a gorge of apples, or any other green food, will cause a fever and dry up the milk; but given in proper quantities, the effect is quite different.

Cattle and hogs are purchased and fattened on apples, and sold at fine profit, when fat-tened on corn would ensure a loss.

Sweet apples, and good eating apples are to be preferred as food for horses, sheep and cows; also for hogs, though some recommend a mixture of sour and sweet for hogs. [Quarterly Jour. of Agri.

"Tom, my son," said a father to his wild and wayward son, "what do you intend to do for living, you scamp?" "I don't know, father, I rather think I shall enlist in the last war." Barnstable Patriot.

The New York Commercial, in answer to one of its correspondents who accuses the editor for being too jocular, says—"The gravest beast is an ass—the gravest bird is an owl—the gravest fish is an oyster, and the gravest man is a fool."

Going together.—"I wonder that you will smoke cigars" said an elderly maid to a clergyman, "for I believe tobacco and rum generally go together." "I wonder how you dare to be a woman," replied Surplice, "since women and men generally go together."

From the Correspondence of the Eastern Argus.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Brunswick, Sept. 7, 1837.

Mr. Greene.—Commencement with its usual trappings, displays and amusements, has passed off in good style. The exercises on Tuesday were said to be good, and well timed. I was not present then, and cannot speak from my own observation. On Wednesday the audience was larger than usual—judges were there and jurors—men who try and others who are tried—divines and their parishes—doctors and their patients, (living ones I mean) were all pressed and screwed into the Congregational meeting house for six or eight hours. Yet, as uncomfortable as this seemed to be to a looker on, I was surprised to find that none complained less than the ladies. By the way, I like to see a lady well dressed, but I dislike to see one rigged like the wax figures of a travelling caravan,—and all for show. It always struck me as being in bad taste, and bordering on immodesty, for a lady to go uncovered into a public assembly, and to take the most conspicuous seats—for observation.

The President was in uniform, and presided with ease and dignity; but, for the life of me, I could not see the ingenuity of his wearing a Friar's hat *bottom up*. He, a Protestant, tricked out in the slouched dress of a Catholic—bib, tucker, and cowl! The hat is said to have been worn by a Catholic Priest, on the memorable night of the slaughter of the Huguenots. I am told it came to Governor Bowdoin through some of his European ancestry, and from him to Bowdoin College. The sooner that bloody memorial is cast away the better.

The audience listened with great propriety, and apparent interest, to the performances of the graduates and to the music. The performances were certainly of no ordinary cast. I am gratified to respond to the manly sentiments and true eloquence of some of them, although discussions and orations on eloquence are rarely eloquent. It appeared to me that most of the speakers peered too much and too imploringly into the galleries. This seemed to me ill-timed there; although it might be in good mode, as I saw many of the trustees and overseers glancing most complacently in the same quarter—such matters are catching.

I heard a lady say that the performances in the afternoon "were tedious, very tedious indeed." I could readily account for this erroneous burst of feeling, when I heard her say, almost in the same breath, that she was going to the ball. To ball they went, and a general *bawl* there was all night, as many an aching head can witness who heard neither fiddle nor flute.

The oration before the Phi Beta, by Mr. Ingerson, was a chaste, classical, and well written production, delivered in a plain unvarnished style. The orator complimented New England, her judges, ministers, statesmen and warriors, highly—gave Maine a special tribute. The particular subject of the oration I did not at the time ascertain—but I am sure that Mr. Ingerson did not think with Monsieur Tocqueville, that "the people of the United States are the most cold, the most calculating, the least military, and the most prosaic people on earth."

On the whole, Commencement went off well; and the sayings and doings went off well, very well, and alike complimentary to the instructors and instructed. The President's closing prayer was fine, and richly studded with beautiful thoughts and poetic feeling. Yours, &c.

H. D.

Brunswick, Sept. 7, 1837.

Dear Sir:—The annual commencement exercises were attended yesterday by one of the largest audiences I remember to have seen. The graduating class was fortunate in having a fine day which tempted every body out. The church was crowded to overflowing, and the galleries were radiant with beauty. One would think upon looking at such an auditory, that we must have a decidedly literary population. We wish the speakers had caught a little of the vivacity and wit which beamed from hundreds of pretty faces around them, for to say the truth, the performances were with few exceptions exceedingly common place. We learn that many of the class, including some of the first scholars, had petitioned the College Government to be excused from performing any of the usual parts, and that consequently none were assigned them. It is a matter of regret that such a disposition should be exhibited against the system of College rank. It seems to me to afford great assistance to the lessons and discipline of the instructors, and I hope that it will continue to exert its influence. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on forty-one individuals, twenty one of whom took parts. The addresses were judiciously arranged so that only half of them were spoken before dinner. They were chiefly on moral subjects, and a few of them approached political matters. I have not time to go through with a description of them, and if I had it would be tedious. The "Salutatory" was well pronounced, and seemed to me equal in every respect to the usual Latin Orations. The "Poem" was written with a good deal of taste and ought to have been spoken with an enunciation a little more animated. The performances generally, if there didn't ex-

hibit much to admire, had the negative excellence of exhibiting little to condemn. They were sadly wanting though in vivacity and spirit. Of the exercises for the degree of Master of Arts, which was conferred in course on eighteen, the "Valedictory" for some reason or other was not performed. This was less to be regretted on account of the length of the "English Oration."

The Phi Beta Kappa oration was by Mr. Ingerson, of Philadelphia. It was a well written, sensible address, upon I know not what subject. I confess I could n't see the point and aim of it.

In the course of his remarks he paid many beautiful compliments to New England, and seemed to have quite as good an opinion of us as we deserve.

It is the custom of this society to elect from each graduating class a limited number of its most meritorious scholars. If the elections are well conducted, and the number chosen is not to much extended, such a society may be of great benefit in awakening the exertions of students. There is danger, however, that an admission to it may become as worthless as an "honorary (?) degree."—J.

On motion of Mr. Williams of North Carolina, Messrs Car and Hunter were appointed Door-keepers to the House.

On motion of Mr. Conner, Roderick Dorsey was appointed Sergeant-at-arms.

On motion of Mr. Garland of Virginia, a committee of three was appointed on the part of the House, to join the committee on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses was assembled, and that Congress was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee on the part of the House:

Mr. Garland, of Virginia; Mr. Reed of Massachusetts; Mr. Howard, of Maryland.

Mr. Mercer moved that the standing rules and orders of the last Congress be now adopted, with the exceptions before specified.

Mr. Briggs suggested that it would be better to limit the operation of the former rules, with the exceptions referred to, for the space of ten days.

Mr. Adams moved that the whole subject, together with the report of the select committee of the last Congress thereon, be referred to a select committee.

Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of C. C. Clay, a Senator elect from Alabama for six years from the 4th of March last. The credentials having been read, Mr. C. took the oath and his seat.

Mr. Rives presented the credentials of W. H. Roane, elected a Senator from Virginia for six years from the 4th of March last. The credentials having been read, he was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. King of Alabama presented the credentials of R. S. Strange of North Carolina, elected a Senator from that State for six years. The credentials having been read, Mr. S. was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. King of Alabama offered the following order

Ordered, That a message be transmitted to the House of Representatives, to inform that House that a quorum of this body has assembled, and is ready to proceed to business.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wright moved the appointment of a committee to join such committee as the House may appoint, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses are organized, and are ready to receive such communication as he may be pleased to make to them.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Grundy moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Sergeant-at-arms.

Mr. Clay moved to amend so as to include the office of Doorkeeper; which was agreed to, and the motion as amended was then agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for Sergeant-at-arms, when Mr. Stephen Haight received the whole of the 40 votes, and was consequently unanimously elected.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for a Doorkeeper, and on the third ballot Mr. Edward Weyer was declared duly elected, having received 21 votes, being a majority of the whole number.

On motion of Mr. Buchanan,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Sept. 4, 1837.

This being the day designated in the President's Proclamation of the 15th of May, for the meeting of an Extra Session of the Twenty-fifth Congress, the House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by Walter S. Franklin, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the last Congress, who, having read the Proclamation, proceeded to call over the roll by States, when the members answered to their names.

The Clerk then announced that there were 224 members present.

Mr. Petrikin of Pennsylvania submitted a resolution that the House now proceed to organize by choosing a Speaker; which was agreed to without a division.

The House accordingly proceeded to ballot for the choice of Speaker; and Mr. Haimer of Ohio, Mr. McKennan of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Jones of Virginia, having been appointed tellers, the result of the first and only ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes 224: necessary to a choice 113; of which

The Hon James K. Polk received 116
Hon John Bell " 103
Scattering 5

The Hon James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was declared duly elected Speaker of the 25th Congress; and having been conducted to the Chair by Mr. Lewis Williams of North Carolina, and Mr. Lincoln of Massachusetts, returned thanks to the House.

The members present were then qualified, by taking the oath prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Cushman, it was

Resolved, That the House proceed to the choice of a Clerk.

Mr. Sergeant nominated Samuel Shoch, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cushman nominated Walter S. Franklin.

The Tellers reported the result of the ballot as follows:

Whole number of votes	209
Necessary to a choice	105
Walter S. Franklin received	146
Samuel Shoch	48
Mathew S. Clair Clarke	7
Blanks	8

The 13th ballotting, elected Thomas Allen, printer. The votes stood for

Gales & Seaton	9
Blair & Rives	101
Thomas Allen	113
Scattering	2

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6th.

Senate.—Mr. Webster appeared in his place to day and Mr. Davis took his seat yesterday.

The Standing Committees were announced.

They are the same as last Congress, except where the new Senators are substituted for those who are out of the Senate.

Mr. Nicholas presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, praying for the establishment of a National Bank.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and, after a short time spent therein the doors were re-opened, and

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Foreign Relations.—Messrs Buchanan, Tallmadge, King of Ga. Clay of Ky. and Rives.

Finance.—Messrs Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton and Hubbard;

Commerce.—Messrs King of Ala. Davis, Brown, Ruggles and Norvell.

Manufactures.—Messrs Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange and Pierce.

Agriculture.—Messrs Smith of Conn. Spence, Linn, McKean and Black.

Military affairs.—Messrs Benton, Preston, Tipton, Wall and Allen.

Militia.—Messrs Wall, Swift, Clay of Ala. Mouton and Smith of Indiana.

Naval affairs.—Messrs Rives, Southard.

Public Lands.—Messrs Walker, Fulton, Clay of Ala. and Prentiss.

Public Land Claims.—Messrs Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton and Lyon.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn and Swift.

Claims.—Messrs Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange and Young.

Judiciary.—Messrs Grundy, Morris, King of Ga. Wall and Clayton.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown and Niles.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs Tipton, McKean, Nicholas, Young and Williams.

Pensions.—Messrs Morris, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce and Roane.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell and Smith of Conn.

District of Columbia.—Messrs Kent, King of Ala. Nicholas, Roane and Allen.

Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss and Robinson.

Contingent Expenses of Senate.—Messrs McKennan, Fulton and Black.

Engrossed Bills.—Messrs Clay of Ala. Smith of Indiana and Norvell.

Enrolled Bills.—Messrs Smith of Conn. Lyon and Allen.

No business was done on Friday morning, in the House, Mr. Bell having announced the death of his colleague Mr. Staudifer. The House passed the customary resolution, and adjourned.

Report of the Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

September 4, 1837.

Six:—Immediately after the suspension of

specie payments by the banks in New York, in May last, a circular was sent out, directing all postmasters who had been instructed to deposit the proceeds of their offices in banks, to retain them in specie to meet the drafts of the department.

To those who had been instructed to pay directly to contractors, another circular was sent, reminding them of their duties and liabilities in reference to the moneys to be received and paid by them under existing laws.

Instructions have recently been prepared, directing the manner in which returns of cash on hand are hereafter to be made to the department and forbidding the loan or use of the moneys belonging to the public for any purpose whatsoever. Copies of these papers are annexed marked, A. B. and C.*

In relation to upwards of ten thousand of the post offices, these regulations make no change. The only change effected by them is, that about eleven hundred postmasters who formerly deposited their income in banks, weekly, monthly, or quarterly, according to its amount, now retain the money in their own hands till drawn for by the department. To about nine-tenths of these the new system is more convenient than the old, as it saves them the trouble of going or sending to the banks and procuring certificates of deposit; it is equally safe, as their entire balances will be drawn for as often as they are deposited; and it is more efficient, because some postmasters who might neglect to deposit will not venture to dishonor draft.

The postmasters who will not close their accounts quarterly, will not, probably, exceed one hundred; and the balances in their hands, from quarter to quarter, are not likely, under proper administration of the department, to exceed in ordinary times, one or two hundred thousand dollars. As they are required to have their balances always ready in gold and silver, the department will always have the means of meeting its engagements, and if a default in an individual case should occasionally happen, nothing like a general refusal to pay, as in the case of the late deposites banks, is ever to be apprehended.

After some conversation, in which Mr. Grundy, Mr. King of Alabama, and Mr. Hubbard, participated, Mr. Clay's proposition was agreed to without dissent, and by general consent the Vice President was authorized to appoint the several committees, and time for this purpose given till to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—The House having resumed the subject which was depending on yesterday's adjournment, after various amendments, and resolutions were offered—on

the 13th ballotting, elected Thomas Allen, printer. The votes stood for

Gales & Seaton	9
Blair & Rives	101
Thomas Allen	113
Scattering	2

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6th.

Senate.—Mr. Webster appeared in his place to day and Mr. Davis took his seat yesterday.

The Standing Committees were announced.

They are the same as last Congress, except

where the new Senators are substituted for those

who are out of the Senate.

service, as arranged within the last twelve

months.

Though in some places convenient, banks are not necessary to the collection and disbursement of the funds of this department. In reference to more than ten thousand post offices, the collections and disbursements are effected more expeditiously and more conveniently without the interposition of banks, than they could be with it.

The contractors who are creditors of the department, are its collectors from postmasters, and the collection and the disbursement are but one operation. It is generally effected in few days after the close of each quarter.

The operation is the same where the postmasters pay to contractors upon the drafts of the department, though it is more tardy. The few offices, in reference to which banks are a convenience, are those whose receipts are large, and are not likely to be absorbed from quarter to quarter by the drafts of the department.

They have generally iron chests or safes where the specie is kept; and, with a strict supervision and careful attention to their bonds, they will seldom, if ever, be found in default.

The necessary transfers of funds are effected by the department without inconvenience or loss.

On the interior mail routes, the expenditures are generally greater than the income; so that, after the contractors have received the entire revenue of the offices supplied by them, balances are still due. These are as readily paid off by drafts on the postmasters in the cities where the surplus arises, as they could be by checks on banks in the small places. The process is rendered the more easy from the fact, that the heaviest surplus accrues at those points where funds are the most valuable, particularly in New York, so that drafts of the Department to pay balances in the most distant parts of the Union are generally better than cash, being available for mercantile remittances.

Thus, the necessary transfers of the Department are readily effected; and as this state of things is not likely to change, it would seldom, if ever become necessary for the Department to transport specie from one point to another, if there was not a bank in existence.

Upon the suspension of the banks, efforts were made in some quarters to compel the Department to receive irredeemable and depreciated paper for postages. Law, justice, and public policy, required an inflexible resistance of these efforts.

Gold and silver are the only constitutional and legal currency of the United States, and nothing but that currency, or its equivalent, can be legally offered to the public creditors in payment. All taxes and postages are imposed in this currency, and all contracts are made upon its basis. The public faith could be kept, and the public business successfully carried on, only by a strict adherence to the plain letter, as well as obvious spirit, of the law.

The undersigned is happy to state, that all attempts to force the department to receive depreciated paper were soon abandoned; that little difficulty has been experienced in collecting postages in specie, and none where the circulation of change tickets has been successfully resisted; and that the credit of the department has been preserved unimpaired. Nor is any difficulty apprehended, so long as postages are collected in the constitutional currency of the United States. But should the department be compelled to receive, and offer to its creditors, the depreciated notes issued by hundreds of embarrassed, faithless, or bankrupt corporations or individuals, no sure calculation can be made as to the future; and there is reason to apprehend general discontent, extensive failures, and deplorable disorganization throughout the mail service. With what face could the department insist on, and compel a strict performance of contract obligations by contractors, when stripped of the power to perform the most vital part of the contract (so far as the interests of the contractor is concerned) on its own part. Justice and sound policy alike demand a firm adherence, in the mail service, to the standard of value, and the basis of contracts, prescribed by the Constitution, and hitherto strictly maintained, (except for a short period,) amidst the calamities of war.

On the whole, no legislation is necessary to maintain the credit of this department; or enable it to manage its fiscal concerns; the existing laws being deemed ample for those purposes.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

To the President of the United States.

*These documents consist of the Instructions to Postmasters in relation to the reception of specie for Postages, and were published in the Argus at the time they were issued.—Argus.

From the Boston Courier.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Globe of Wednesday, contains the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances. It commences with the Condition of the Treasury, Receipts and Expenditures, as follows:

According to the Treasurer's running account, the whole amount of available money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, applicable to public purposes, was \$42,468,659 97.

From that sum there were that day reserved 5,000,000; and the balance, being \$37,468,859 97, was, under the provisions of the act of June 23, 1836, to be placed in deposit with the states.

It

the first of October
in the Treasury
have been increased
received from banks,
52; and which, of
ascertained or take

half of the year, do
paid on draft by con
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5,303,731
512,263
about \$600,000
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no further postpone
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the about \$9,500,
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year, \$22,687,163
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about \$7,000,000;
of the whole to an
to exceed \$4,500.

revenue, therefore,
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to be \$6,670,187,
the first half at \$13,
icipated for the last
and constitute an ag
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the first half of the

\$ 2,812,540 40
10,603,361 49
3,397,149 69
20,832,75

\$16,833,984 33

1 to meet existing
half of the year,
sum of \$16,000,
year \$32,738,884.
will arise within the
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will require a con
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amount in the mint

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strong to the un
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ffering so much
to estimate the

accruing receipts for the year at only \$24,000,-

in detail. It is in the hands of our intelligent
readers, and will prove its own best commentator.

As the appropriations asked for were about
\$27,000,000, it was then suggested that the
for the promotion of the public welfare—he will
occurance of a deficiency was probable. When
be sustained by a generous people.—[Boston
Statesman.]

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, September 12, 1837.

We have usually had a little respite from political discussions after our State elections before the annual meeting of Congress—an interval of time in which we could devote the columns of our little sheet more exclusively to amusement and instruction. This temporary relaxation from the excitement of political warfare has found a sort of oasis in our editorial life as grateful to us as we have endeavored to make it pleasant and profitable to our readers. At this time however, this relaxation is denied us and the extra Session of Congress presses closely upon the heels of our State election. The deep interest that is felt by all in the doings of our National Legislature—the anxiety with which all its movements are watched at this eventful period, will require at our hands that we should devote no inconsiderable portion of our paper to the recording of all in their proceedings that may be interesting or important. The instruction and gratification of our readers being the object in view we shall use our best endeavors to contribute to these objects.

THE MESSAGE.

The length of this document which was published in our last paper, prevented any remarks of our own upon it at the time. It is now in the hands of our readers and has unquestionably been read by them. They have formed their opinions for themselves, as they ought in all cases without waiting for the eulogies, attacks, or comments of newspaper editors. One of the principal charges brought against the President heretofore by the opposition, has been his non-committal policy and sentiments. Whatever meaning they may have attached to this phrase they will not be likely to apply it to the present message. There is no mystery or obscurity about its language or sentiments. He avows his opinions clearly and unequivocally as becomes the magistrate of a free people. This will be disputed by many, as it is in the opinion recommended there will be a wide difference of opinion. His hostility to a National Bank is clearly and forcibly expressed. The hope in which the Bank party had indulged that some measure of that kind would be proposed or acceded to, will now be dispersed. Those too who had entertained expectations that the government would interfere to relieve the embarrassments in which individuals or classes of men had imprudently involved themselves will be disappointed and of course dissatisfied. The measures recommended and the reasons by which they are likely to be enforced will be found in the message. The opposition call it a *loci loco* message, which so far as we can understand the term, means that it advocates the interests of the great body of the people rather than those exclusively of the merchants and moneyed corporations, or in plain terms the federalists do not like it because it is democratic. How far the people will be dissatisfied with it on that account remains to be seen. For ourselves we have no fears that it will be unpopular on that account. The opposition say it is plausible. We call it able, highminded, and dignified. It will add to the reputation of its author and endear him still more to the democracy of the country. It has satisfied the predictions of the federalists and therefore it can expect no favors from them. It will however commend itself to the people and to those who are the friends of equal rights and impartial legislation.

The Executive. We have not yet received complete return of the votes of the late election in this State, but judging from what we have seen the federalists have carried the State. They claim the election of their Governor by a large majority and also a majority of both branches of the Legislature. Before our paper goes to press we shall probably learn the truth. The result we apprehend will be as astonishing to our opponents as to ourselves. Oxford has done her duty and remains true to her principles. We give the returns from all the towns in this County but two, Berlin and Madrid. Thus far the President has well fulfilled his pledge to adhere to the principles of government which were the guides of his revered predecessor.

In considering the existing pecuniary difficulties and their causes, the President reasons with peculiar force, and from indisputable premises draws irresistible deductions. "Our present condition" (says the Message) "is chiefly to be attributed to over-action, departments of business; an over-action, deriving, perhaps, its first impulse from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and by other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit." This conclusion is beyond refutation. While he deprecates in the strongest terms the pernicious consequences of a redundancy of credit, he favors a credit system designed to aid and facilitate honest industry. His views in relation to this subject are deserving of general consideration.

Upon the question of a National Bank, the President speaks with that explicitness of opposition to the measure which he repeatedly manifested previous to his election. The whigs with the aid of their best specie, will be unable to discover an iota of non-communism in this matter—high as were their expectations to the contrary. "Uncompromising hostility to a National Bank," is still the sentiment of the President.

After alluding to the unsatisfactory result of the employment of local banks for the deposit and disbursement of the national funds, the President maintains the doctrine of divorce of Bank and State, and contends that the revenues may, under such regulation as the wisdom of Congress can suggest, with safety be collected and disbursed by means of Treasury agencies, acting independently of all banks, (which are) private institutions, irresponsible to the people.) Herein the President advances sentiments in perfect harmony with those which have often, of late, been indicated by the most prominent and able men in the Democratic party—principles which, we hope, will speedily be established by enactments of Congress, as the basis of a reformed system of finance—when the Government, being left to manage its own concerns, shall, in turn, leave banking as it does any other branch of trade, to take care of itself.

This done, much will be effected towards rendering our Government that "simple machine" which the wise framers of the Constitution designed to make it.

We are assured that the fiscal affairs of the Post Office Department "have been successfully conducted since May last, upon the principle of dealing only in the legal currency of the United States, and that it needs no legislation to maintain its credit." This assurance must afford satisfaction to the people in general, however affliction it may be to the fiery warriors of this city, who are only waiting for the passage of the suspended resolves of the 17th of May, ere they make a signal display of their prowess in a Ten Cent pitched battle.

The Message is profuse of interesting topics upon which it is unnecessary for us to comment

Gross; Bethel, Phineas Frost; Rumford &c, Lyman Rawson; Dixfield &c, Curtis P. How; Fryeburg &c, James O. McMillan, FEDERAL, Norway, Elliot Smith; Livermore, Samuel Holt.

No choice in Waterford, Sweden and Albany. None in

Brownsville and Denmark. None in Ilion and Oxford. None in

in Summer and Hartford. None in Jay and Canton.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR RECAPITULATION.

	Parks, Kent, Scat.	
24 towns,	YORK COUNTY, 3830 2303 6	
27 do, entire	CUMBERLAND COUNTY, 5069 5061 10	
37 do,	OXFORD COUNTY, 3022 2098	
30 do,	LINCOLN COUNTY, 3023 4520 33	
25 do,	WASHINGTON COUNTY, 1464 1666 2	
21 do,	HANCOCK COUNTY, 1576 1699	
30 do,	KENNEBEC COUNTY, 3535 6182 4	
21 do,	SOMERSET COUNTY, 1629, 2250	
47 do,	PENOBSCOT COUNTY, 4243 4270	
22 do,	WALDO COUNTY, 2624 1863	
254 towns,	31,144 32,408 55	

THE MESSAGE.

We have the satisfaction of laying before our readers to-day the admirable Message of Mr Van Buren at the opening of the extra session of Congress. We do not apprehend that a single word need be said to ensure for it the careful and candid perusal of every republican. It is a document of which they may well be proud. We cannot do better than to introduce it to our readers with the following extract from the Argus. "We say amen, heartily, to Mr VAN BUREN's first Message. It is indeed, a masterly document—as sound in doctrine as it is able in argument and lucid in illustration. There is no *non-committalism* about it—no clap-traps to catch popular applause—or concessions to seducism or loco fcoism—no indirection or mystification. Honesty, ability, discretion, and sound old fashioned Jeffersonian democracy, are conspicuous in every paragraph. It embodies the reasonings of a sound, clear-headed man—of one who has examined the country, its institutions, and wants, with the eye of a practical statesman—and who has brought to that country, in the hour of its peril, councils, which do honor to his head and heart. He has compromised no single principle of the democratic party; nor has he, on the other hand, in any degree given his sanction to the wild and reckless doctrines of those who rail against all credit, (without knowing what it is,) and who, to gratify their inordinate cravings after change, are violently upheaving the pillars upon which the prosperity of the country rests, and for measures which tend directly to rob labor of its just reward, and to bring industry and probity on a par with idleness and vice. As one who feels a deep and abiding interest in the success of sound democratic principles, we must sincerely rejoice that Mr Van Buren has so nobly improved this, the first opportunity since his election, to leave nothing to be inferred of his opinions in this respect—he will find that the people are with him.

Can the author of this admirable document be the individual who was declared by the federalists incompetent to sustain the government a single month? Is he the weak, vacillating and over cautious man he was represented? Could such a man have braved the storm which burst upon the country like a thunder-clap, and amid scenes which beggar precedent, have furnished such a triumphant vindication of his principles, and with arguments which no man can gainsay, thus have covered his enemies with confusion?—No! Events have proved that the democracy of the country were not mistaken in their estimate of Martin Van Buren—but that he is not only the man of their choice, but the intrepid defender of their principles—that they could not have confided the government to better hands, and that in his custody the political integrity of the country will be safe.—Saco Democrat.

The Great Western Flour Speculator.—It turns out, as appears by the following extract from the New York Evening Star, that the scoundrel, who undertook to monopolize the wheat trade in Cleveland will find himself minus to the tune of \$62,000. The wretch deserves no sympathy, and will receive none. No terms of abhorrence are too strong to apply to men who speculate in the very staff of life, at the expense of the poor, nor to the Bank directors, who furnish them the means of carrying on their nefarious business.—Lowell Jour.

The Abhorrence and Reward of Oppression. The man who went to purchase up and monopolize wheat, at Cleveland, &c, from the poor, it turns out was himself robbed of the \$62,000, thus intended to be discredibly appropriated instead of only \$60,000 as before stated. His name is John Sinclair, of Waterloo. He offers a reward of \$5000. The general disgust expressed at Buffalo, and wherever heard of, at the object of this person's expedition up the lake, will create for him precious little sympathy or for the bank or banks that were leagued with him in the "Great Flour Plunder Scheme." The Kinderhook Sentinel has this:

"Already has Mr Sinclair of Waterloo, obtained facilities to speculate upon the coming crop of wheat, to the amount of \$95,000; viz: \$60,000 at the Albany banks—20,000, at the Bank of Geneva—and \$15,000 at the Seneca County Bank at Waterloo, and has made application, with what success we are unable to learn; for 16,000 more at the Banks in Ithaca. One of the same speculators, who resides between the Cayuga and Seneca lakes, who has never caused the earth to produce one more blade of grass, or a hill of corn, than he had never had an existence, has realized more than \$30,000 of unholy gain by the same transactions."

Leached Ashes as a Manure.—Leached or drawn ashes possess a highly beneficial effect, particularly when applied to lands deficient in calcareous matters, as lime or marl. They serve to improve the permanent texture of such soils. The ashes from the soap boilers of London yield 90 parts in 100 of calcareous matter. They serve to free light lands of sorrel, and in swampy soils they effectively destroy rushes and other aquatic weeds. They are extensively used on the light lands upon the Atlantic coast, and are bought up at a stalling a bushel, in the towns and cities upon our navigable waters, and transported thither. There are immense quantities of these ashes in the interior, on the sites of old ashes, which may be employed to great advantage to agriculture, whenever the agriculturists of frontier districts find time and disposition to arrest the deterioration of their lands. The small quantity of alkaline salt and gypsum which they contain, also, renders them

much superior to common calcareous matter, as a top dressing for every kind of grass. Soap-boilers, ashes, according to the "Complete

Glazier," are also excellent on a peat moss, in strong cold soils, when applied in the quantity of two or three cart-loads an acre. In Lancashire, they have been found good and durable on dry pastures, and have also been successfully used in other parts, and in various proportions. They are generally considered better for pasture than arable, and crops of clover may have been more than doubled by their use. The effect of this manure is, that it always destroys bugs and vermin of every kind. Evidence of these latter facts may be found in communications to the British Board of Agriculture, vol. vi. part ii.—ib.

Foot Rot in Sheep.—The present is the time to cure the destructive disorder, and if any of your readers are disposed to prevent its ravages among their own or their neighbors' sheep, they shall be instructed as to the modus operandi, without money or price. I have cured hundreds and can assure the public that they may rely upon its efficacy. First, pare the hoof away that covers the disorder, and probe out every crevice into which it has extended itself, removing with knife, as far as practicable, the diseased part, being careful, however, not to make the foot bleed. Then apply the composition, prepared as follows, to wit: half pound of powder, half lb. of burnt alum finely powdered, one gill oil vitrol, and three gills soft water; mix the whole together and use it immediately, on the sore and well feet. This compound forms a thick paste that adheres closely, and it is sure to do the business for that skeletonizing disorder. Many remedies, patent and common have been offered to the public; but during thirteen years experience, I never found a sure and perfect remedy but the above.

SAMUEL H. TAGERT.

Hinesburgh July 21st, 1837.

EFFICACY OF COTTON IN PRESERVING FRUIT.

We have been informed, by a gentleman who has had practical proof of its success, of a new mode of keeping fruits fresh for the table, as grapes, plums, &c, a long time after they have been gathered. It is simply to alternate them in layers with cotton batting, in clean stone jars, and to place them in a chamber secure from frost. A servant in the family Wm. Morey, Union Village, Washington County, about to visit her friends, secured a quantity of palms in this way, to preserve them until her return. They were found to have kept in excellent condition, long after the fruit had disappeared in the garden. From the hint thus afforded, Mr. Morey, Mr. Holmes, and one or two neighbors, laid down grapes in this manner last fall, and they enjoyed the luxury of fresh fine fruit through the winter, until the early part of March. Cultivator.

The Great Western Flour Speculator.—It turns out, as appears by the following extract from the New York Evening Star, that the scoundrel, who undertook to monopolize the wheat trade in Cleveland will find himself minus to the tune of \$62,000. The wretch deserves no sympathy, and will receive none. No terms of abhorrence are too strong to apply to men who speculate in the very staff of life, at the expense of the poor, nor to the Bank directors, who furnish them the means of carrying on their nefarious business.—Lowell Jour.

Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.
Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.
To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, June Session, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.
Lincoln, ss: Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, 1837.

Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.
Attest—J. SMITH, Clerk.

THE MESSAGE.

This important document is the boldest and highest stand ever taken by a Chief Magistrate in defence of the rights of the people. We consider it a second declaration of independence. It maintained by the people, it will deliver them from the paramount moneyed power of Great Britain. If its principles are surrendered, our political institutions must sooner or later sink under the sordid influence which alone has conquered, in another hemisphere, the free spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race from which we sprung. Whatever may be the event, the Message will stand an imperishable monument of the genius, firmness, probity and patriotism of its author. The Globe

ONE REASON FOR FEMALE BEAUTY.—"Fontaine asked me one day," says M. Chateaubriand, "why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men. I gave him a reason at once poetical and Christian.—

The Jewesses, I replied, have escaped the curse which has alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crown of priests and the rabble who insulted the Son of Man, scoured him, crowned him with thorns, subjected him to ignominy and the cross. The women of Judea believed in the Savior; they loved, they followed him; they soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head the precious ointment, which she kept in a vase of alabaster; the sinner anointed his feet with a perfumed oil, and wiped them with her hair. Christ, on his part, extended his grace and mercy to the Jewesses; he raised from the dead the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother Lazarus; he cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the Samaritan woman he was a spring of living water, and a compassionate judge to the woman taken in crime. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him; the holy woman accompanied him to Calvary; balm, and spices, and weeping, sought him at the sepulchre. 'Woman, why weepest thou?' His first appearance was to Magdalene. He said to her, 'Mary!' At the sound of that voice Magdalene's eyes were opened, and she answered, 'Master!' The reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewesses.'

THE WEALTH OF ENGLAND.—It is a common error in this country, to imagine the riches of England are derived from and dependent upon her commerce; and the influence of this great mistake is shown in the many wild suppositions that have been hazarded, touching the effect of commercial and financial difficulties upon the financial and political condition of the wonderful little Island. The truth is that the merchants of England, with all their great capital and vast extent of operations, hold but a very small portion of the riches existing in the country; and this truth can be made apparent by a few simple considerations. Look at the squairachy, for instance, the thousands and thousands of country gentleman, with their comfortable income of three or five or ten thousand pounds per annum, derived exclusively from the soil; and the enormous fortunes of the nobility.

Estimate, if it can be estimated, the immense amount of treasure in the country, existing in the form of plate and jewels. Why at a single dinner given in London on the 15th of June, gold and silver plate to the value of a million and a half of dollars was exhibited at once; all the property of one individual—the Duke of Wellington. That celebrated personage could have relieved from their difficulties all three of the great American houses which have been compelled to stop, simply by turning over to them his dishes and tureens, and vases and candelabra without diminishing his income by a farthing; and there are fifty noble ladies in London any one of whom might have put the Bessars, Brown & Co. in ample funds for all emergencies, merely by making them a present of her diamonds. Without taking the crown jewels into the account, it is no doubt susceptible of proof, that in London alone, there are gold plate and jewels to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, and it must be remembered that eighty per cent of London, the wealth of the kingdom in wrought gold and silver is very far from being centred there. An immense quantity of it is scattered among the castle, and country seats of the nobility, such as Warwick Castle, Blenheim, Chatworth, Balfour, Woburn Abbey, Bowood, and a hundred others which we could name, and among the lovely mansions of the country gentlemen, with which the whole surface of the Island is dotted in thousands. Then think of the libraries, and galleries—the immense and almost priceless collections of pictures, and statues, and other costly works of art, in which no country in the world is richer. Why, the whole mercantile wealth of England is but an item in her riches—a mere item, of comparatively trifling magnitude. The non-payment of our debt, if it were so far from inflicting a mortal blow upon the prosperity of the kingdom, would never be felt or thought of except as a handy theme for a sarcasm, now and then, directed against republican honesty and honor. The fortune of the Duke of Bedford, or Northumberland, or Devonshire, would clear off the whole of it, and nobody but his grace be a farther the poorer.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DAVID ARADLEY,

late of Fyrburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BETSY BRADLEY.

Fyrburg, Aug. 12, 1837.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent to your Court, that the great County Road, leading from Fyrburg to Portland, passes through the town of Hirian, and the westerly part of the town of Baldwin, close by the bank of Saco River, and for some distance said road passes on a narrow neck of land, between said river and a pond, called Ingall's Pond. Formerly said neck of land was of sufficient width and height for a safe and convenient road; but the water of the pond has cut out a narrow neck of land, and now it has made such encroachment on the road, as to render it difficult and dangerous to pass over, when the water of the river is high; and said road cannot be guarded against the action of the river, and the road cannot be maintained, but at an enormous expense.

Your petitioner further represent that travellers are obliged to go round the northerly side of said Ingall's Pond, when the river is high—that there is no legal road round said Pond. We therefore pray your honors to lay out a county road on the northerly side of said Pond—a part of which will be in the town of Baldwin, in the county of Oxford, and a part in the town of Baldwin, in the county of Cumberland, in a place most convenient for the public good, and in due bound will ever

ERHAIM FLINT, & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, NO. 68.

At a Court of County Commissioners begun and held at Portland, on the last Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Richard Fitch, in Baldwin, on Tuesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses—by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon, to be served upon the town of Baldwin and Mifflin, and upon the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, and Jeffersonian, printed in Portland, and Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attorney for the State, for the County of Cumberland and Oxford, with an attested copy of said petition, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons may then and there be present, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest.—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the petition, and Order of Court thereon.

Attest.—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ALANSON BRIGGS,

late of Peru in said County, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of August are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims against said estate, and that they will be in session for the purpose of examining the same, at the Clerk's Office in said Paris on the last Saturday of December and January next, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Commissioner.

JOEL B. THAYER, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL DUNHAM,

late of Woodstock in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-second day of August, 1837, are allowed to creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we will attend to that service at the dwelling-house of Antwerp Durrell in Woodstock, on the second Wednesday of January and the second Wednesday of February, 1838, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

JOSEPH HOWE, Commissioner.

JESE HOWE, Commissioner.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the petition, and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

EDISON & CO. V. COOPER.

FIRST rule, just rec'd and sold by the subscriber;

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the petition, and Order of Court thereon.

Attest—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

EDISON & CO. V. COOPER.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice, that the concession in business, granted to them by the subscriber, under the name of COOPER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by Note or otherwise are notified to settle their demands with Levi Whitman, Esq. in whose hands they are left. If said demands are paid within a reasonable time no cost will be charged.

JOSEPH B. SMITH, Anthony Bennett.

Norway, Aug. 10th, 1837.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of Richard Peabody late of Canton in said County, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said County on the sixteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if they may have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within & for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL DUNHAM, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Duley late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said County on the sixteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if they may have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

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